The Grand National Demonstration

in Prospect.

City Organizations Their Government and Drill,

The greatest feature of the campaign of 1860 has bee the introduction of a vast republican auxiliary, semimilitary in character, political in purpose, and daily in seing in strength and influence to an extent un-ralisied in the political squals of our country. We to the organization known as the republican Wide 13th inst. The sleepy Gotham politicians, who re discussing on that evening, over their ale, the allabsorbing topics of fusion, squatter sovereignty, seess meeting at the Cooper Institute, were startled out r thoroughfares, and the appearance of large bodies sen, bearing biszing torobes and marching in fine millivisions. Each man bore a thin rail, surmounted pearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The uniform of the privates was a black enamelled circular cape, quite fall and of good length, and a glazed military fatigue cap, uniformed with blue, red, drab and silver gray caps The captains and non-commissioned officers were ante a blue or green lantern; in others the captain merely carried a painted baton. The measured treat, steady front proken lines spoke of strict attention to drill, and the effective manner in which the various bodies were of long military experience controlled their movements.

ervicions composing the parade took up their march, under the command of their Marshal, to the general rendervous; at the second gun they formed in line, under the command of Grand Marshal Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward; ad at the third gun, in perfect order and without the ery, through Chatham street and up Broadway to Union square, where they were dismissed. So little actice had been given of the intended parade that the worthy citizens of our metropolis were completely and the sound of military music awoke them from their There did they come from the were the questions on very side. None could believe the wast array before been had been recruited from the publican ranks of the emocratic stronghold of the East, "For what purpose m had been recruited from appricant, and an incoratic stronghold of the East. "For what purpose they organized?" was again asked. Some said to read incendiarism in Texas; others, to attend the inattration of Lincoln at Washington, in order to repel any tempt to prevent his peaceable powersion of the White ones, and many more like annuain asswers were given, and experiment of the origin and history of the white street and received cautionaly. In order to answer see questions we have decided to lay before our reality a full account of the origin and history of the White rakes as hearly as we can gained it from information given from responsible sections.

An eventual of much great importance and vast results the coming political contest should not be everlocked belittled, as has been done by some democratic and new Nothing fournals, but demands careful consideration. The character and standing of many members our community who have joined in this movement, earling terches as trivites in the ranks, give it a weight and importance herefolder unknown to any political order. Excharts, lawyers, dectors and members of all trades approfessions seem to have caught the infection, and a sterence to the drill calls saily inserted in the special order of the organization.

THEIR ORIGIN.

meeting, at which meeting one bundred shall be a quarum.

The officers are all men of some unitary experience, and have paid great attention to the drilling of their companies. In towns and villages where there are but few amusements to cogage the time of the young men the drills are held frequently. It merely consists of the more simple light meantry mecunetas, according to Hardee. A few Wide Awake taction have been introduced in the counterparecture, by this taking distance.

In some localities

THE TORCHES, UNIFORMS, ETC.

The torch is a thin, smooth rail, surmounted with a tin swinging lamp, with large wicks. The lamp is so arranged that the rail may be held in any position without spitting the oil. A small American flag, on which are printed the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, is fastened on the rail immediately below the lamp. Sometimes the lamps are surrounced by tri-colored glass, so as to resemble lanterns. The uniform consist of a block, drab or siver gray cape, made of enamelied cloth, coming down below the waist, and a military cap of the same material. The officers wear a cape overcoat of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material, and either carry colored lanterns of the same material.

The estimated cost of a paraset, the estimated that of uniforms and torches at each paraset.

THERE NUMBERS.

From carefully prepared statistics, it is estimated that there are at prevent in the Eustern, Northern and Western States, over four hundred thousand Wide Acokes, drailed, traiformed and officered. They have agrang up in large numbers in some parts of dissourt. A due battainon is organized in Washington, and another in Wheeting, Virginia. There are also a few in Kentucky. They are stoadly increasing at the average ratio of 15 per cent a month.

They are much amused at the various stories of colated in regard to the purpose for which they were organized. Some journals having asserted that in the event of Lincolnis election they will replace the army and navy; that they are armed with measure in order to forcibly prevent southern secession, and many like assertions. They state that their prinary object is to elect Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamile President and Vice President of the United States, according to the constitution and laws of the country. For this purpose they are banded togother as political brethren, having their interests to common, and going as missionaries among their democratic friends. They never carry arms, have no secret seniety grips or passwords, and admit outsiders to all of their meetings or drills. They are equally opposed to touching slavery where iterists or allowing its extension, and adopt the thicago platform as their own. They are not alone intended for torchingut processions, but are designed to co-operate in all the minutine of political work, and by arguments, documents, and all honorable means, to secure the wavering and persuade the bestile, acting as distributors, checkers, challengers, and patrolinen, bringing every vote to the politic.

transion of Lincoin at Washington, in order to repet any terminal processions, and adopt the chinged plantorm as the processions, and adopt the chinged plantorm as the processions of the property more among a republican was regarded with their real and received cautions). In order to answer been questions we have decided to lay before our residence of the procession white and received cautions, in order to answer been questions we have decided to lay before our residence of the origin and history of the White washed to such great an aparter it from information of the coming political contents. An accordance of the conting political contents are contents of the conting political contents of the contents, but demands carried consideration of the conting political contents of the contents, but demands carried consideration of the contents, but demands carried consideration of the contents of the cont

SENATOR SEWARD'S WESTERN TOUR. IMPORTANT SPEECHES OF SENATOR SEWARD. SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE,

OUR LA CROSSE CORRESPONDENCE, La CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 14, 1860.

It was with much regret that we took our departure yesterday from Madison, the beautiful capital of this State. Situated on an elevated slope between the two plo-turesque lakes of Mendota and Menona, and with the blue waters of several other lakes glistening in the saushiny sheres the resort of game-there is no town in this Western region more inviting for a residence. Madison itself is bandsome and well built, and the country around is fertile and prosperous. Within five or six miles of it is the model farm of Mr. J. V. Robbins, which, though it is but four years since the first stake was driven in, has attained to such notoriety that it has become one of the curiosities of the place. As a matter of course, Schator seward and party visited it, and were cordially received by its enterprising and kind hearted owner. The stables, Mr. Seward particularly evinced great interest in all that he saw and heard. The others of the party were no less catertained; but Mr. Seward's ons and observations impressed upon Mr. Robbins the conviction that the distinguished apostle of the irre o rural life as he was in all that related to political.

purchased for ten dollars an acre a homestead of eighty acres, and on it created a neat, handsome little house. purchase, some five hundred acres to his original possession. Mr. Seward, admiring the perfect order that was manifest on all bands, inquired how it was that in so short a time Mr. Robbins had attained such a practical knowledge of everything pertaining to a farm. The authe science of comparison and probability arrived at the results. Now he is looked upon as the best farmer, darryman, horticulturist and stock breeder in the West. Ho

man, horticulturist and stock breeder in the West. He has prepared one great curiosity for the appreaching State fair. It is a cheese weighing over a thousand pounds, and thoroughly cured. The farmers at first seelfied at the idea of such a monstrous cheese, and thought it an impossibility; but he has so at rest their cavits and convinced them against their will. It required, I believe, the milk of a hundred and eighty cows for eight days for the material of this immense cake. We should all have liked to have spent more time on this model farm, but in obedience to the political necessities of the hour we had to relinquish those pleasant fields.

We left Madison yesterday afternoon for Prairie du Chien, whence we steamed up the Mississippi to this point on a boat specially chartered, or rather detailed by its owners, for the purpose. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Judge Good rich, of Minneneous; General Rutus King, of Milwaukee, and others, were hew accurious to the party. We have also brought along Captain Harry Bingbam, of Madison, with his iron gun "Young america" and a party of artificrists.

At Frairie du Chien the usual guard of Wide Awakee was on hand, and escorted Senator Seward on board the steamer milwaukee. As they along droped around the atern on the harricane deck " in their fiaming torches, they presented a strange and pictureque appearance. Here they were addressed by Mesers. Seward and Doolittle. I did not bear the speech of the former, but I did hear a portion of the latter, and was struck by it. Having no notes, I must give it to you from memory.

He extressed his gratification at the strength of this Wine Awake organization, and said it was possible their services might not cease with the election. They had beard for two months of the latter, and was etruck by it. Having no notes, I must give it to you from memory.

He excressed his gratification at the strength of this Wine Awake organization, and said it was possible their services might not cease with the out mough he did not apprehend th

And the contract of the contraction of the state of the contraction of the state of the contract of the contra

foundations so low, nor surveyed its proportions broadly enough to knew what this Union is. They materistand it as a copartos which disting the state of them of which disting and compensation of receive and eighteen of which disting and compensation of receive and eighteen of which disting and compensation of receive the content of the bottles have for its name of the bottles and souls of men. Now these direct states have they jute that he hersde is siaves, for it makes merchandiae of the bottles have the power, the unquestionable and undensable pole may the power, the unquestionable and undensable pole makes themselves. We do not interfere with them they are states themselves. We do not interfere with them they are states themselves. We do not interfere with them the government over us all—there they are sovereign on that subject, and are exempt from our control. But when it comes to the federal Gainential Culon which is the government over us all—there their right to trade in slaves in the Ferritories of the United States has ceased, because the consattution an constitution to eviables justice, not injustice; to maintain peaces not by force, but by the consent of the governed, and to perpetonic, not the correct of slavery, but the bissings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity forever. This Union is this maintain the maintain of the material resources of the people, for the development of the material resources of the country, to guarantee peace and safety to every citizen is this bread land, and to guarantee him in the full rejoyment of all his rights of life, therety and property. It opens to him this vast continent for the pursual of happiness, and by its power acting on the governments of the Old World and of the New II. Markes the American citizen the citizen of the world. Applauses This Union of Our gives us a property in the tombs at Quiney and Mount Vernon, and in the battle fields of Business of the country, and Messissippi and Louisians, and Fordia and South Carolira will go out, and then the

Military Intelligence

John Ewen, composed of the Washington Rifles, Eleventh regiment (500 rifles), Col. Homer Bostwick; National Ca-dets, Sixty-ninth regiment (200 muskets), Col. Michael Corcoran, and the Highland Guard, Seventy-ninth regiment and proceeded to East New York for field exercise in evo-lutions of the line, preparatory to the October inspection. The forencon was occupied in battain drill. At noon a respite was granted for dinner. At two o'clock the Briga-dier General and staff appeared on the field and ordered the formation of the brigade. The Eleventh and Sixty-niath regiments appeared in full uniform, and the Seventy-niath in fatigue dress, plaid pants, polka jackets and small caps. The drill was in the annual course prescribed by the Adjutant Ge-neral, and consisted of twenty-four evolutions. We do not purpose, however, to gook in detail, but simply

THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

Hom. John Cochrane, of New York. In consequence of the strain upon our columns in our desvored to accommodate our readers by issuing a triple sheet—the following speeches of Hon. John Cochrane, delivered at the monster meeting on Monday night, were unavoidably omitted in the Herain's report yesterday:— At the outside meeting Mr. Cochrane was introduced by opponents; they had been called from their firesides and homes for no vain purpose, in pursuit of no vain glory, but to teach the proud and inscient enemy that they, as democrats, were inspired with the memories of their ancient victories, and animated by their wonted strength—that although senism and division had prevailed in the democratic ranks, those diseasions were healed, and that that party, the old democratic party, with its ancient proud step, now moved victoriously for ward to its usual triumphs. (Loud cheers.) While thousands upon thousands of our fellow citizens were in yonder room listening to the speakers who were there, there were tens of thousands standing without, and under the naked beavens, that they might listen to the great truths for which the democracy were contending. He (Mr. C.) had left his position within to speak for a few moments to the multitudes without. He would return from his position here when his task was finished, and should bear with him the tidings which they, the tens of thousands of their brothers, sent unto those in yonder hall of encouragement and God speed in the work upon which they were

unto those in yonder hall of encouragement and God speed in the work upon which they were embarked. (Applaus.) It was but a few nights since that the ranks of the enemy proudly occupied this square and that building. There was promulgated the starting assertion that bearant hour efforts the old democratic party should yield. (Loud cries of "Never—aver.") There was put to the assembled throngs the question, "Can you overcome the enemy who so often has carried disma-time.

soldiery. They are compassed that material that makes good sudfers; and yet we cannot pass over their matakes without adverting to them. The lite officers were very cefedert in directing to them. The lite officers were very cefedert in directing their companies in the movements, printing the companies of the material and the companies of the movements of the movements of the movements of the companies of the companies of the movements of this regiment. Lieutenant Col. Negent, the second in command, also displayed a very thorough knowledge in the direction of his wing of the battaints.

The Eleventh regiment, during the first part of the drill, executed the movements in a very prompt manner but after the teeth movement in the course, several missiakes were committed, by a failure of the Colonel to comprehend too Brigadier deneral's orders.

Taking in the ranks, a most unsoldierly habit, was practised to a considerable extent during the execution of the most important movements, creating Elabetic confusion. In the Eleventh regiment this was particularly noticeables.

The general feature of the drill exhibited a great deficiency of tactical knowledge on the part of the subalterns and guides—a fact which should not be treated too lightly by the Brigadier General. In regard to the lattern and guides—a fact which should not be treated too lightly by the Brigadier General. In regard to the lattern and guides—a fact which should not be treated too lightly by the Brigadier General. In regard to the lattern and guides—a fact which should not be treated too lightly by the Brigadier General. In regard to the lattern and guides—a fact which should not be treated too lightly by the Brigadier of the ordination of the drill.

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applied by predominant desire, that the electoral ticket—
the Union section ticket—presented for the support of
the Union section mee of the State, be elected. This
does, the man of all the candidates, the best with whom
to defeat lincoln, of occurse must be the man to be supported by the opponents of Lincoln in the electoral colsege. And this can all be with no abandonment of principle. Whatever the result, the campaign is conducted by virtue of but one principle—that
simple but pervading principle contained in the
words popular sovereignty. This cannot be forfeted, nor
in any event, save Lincoln's election, will it be jeopardized. To accomplian the object which this vast assembage entertains in common to night, sacrifices of partialities and correction of prejudices are necessary. I feel
that the eccasion—the magnitude of the danger to be
avoided—of the broeffit to be secured—the possible disaster and the hoped for prosperity—are such as to demand
this sacrifice; and I feel that there is patriotism enough in
each and in all to sharpen the sacrificial knife, and to
exercise each warment attachment to the common good.

The grand torchlight procession from Brooklyn, which attended the Union meeting at the Coper Institute on Monday evening, was not composed of Bell and Everest clubs exclusively, as our report would seem to intimate. The major part of the procession was made up of the various lodges of the Usion League, an organization com-posed of Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas men alike, and

pledged to the support of a Union candidate and none In your account of the great Union meeting of last evening, I am represented as asserting that the republi-can platform contained the following declaration—"The Pugitive Slave act of 1850 is repugnant to the constitu-

The Japanese Donation to the Police.